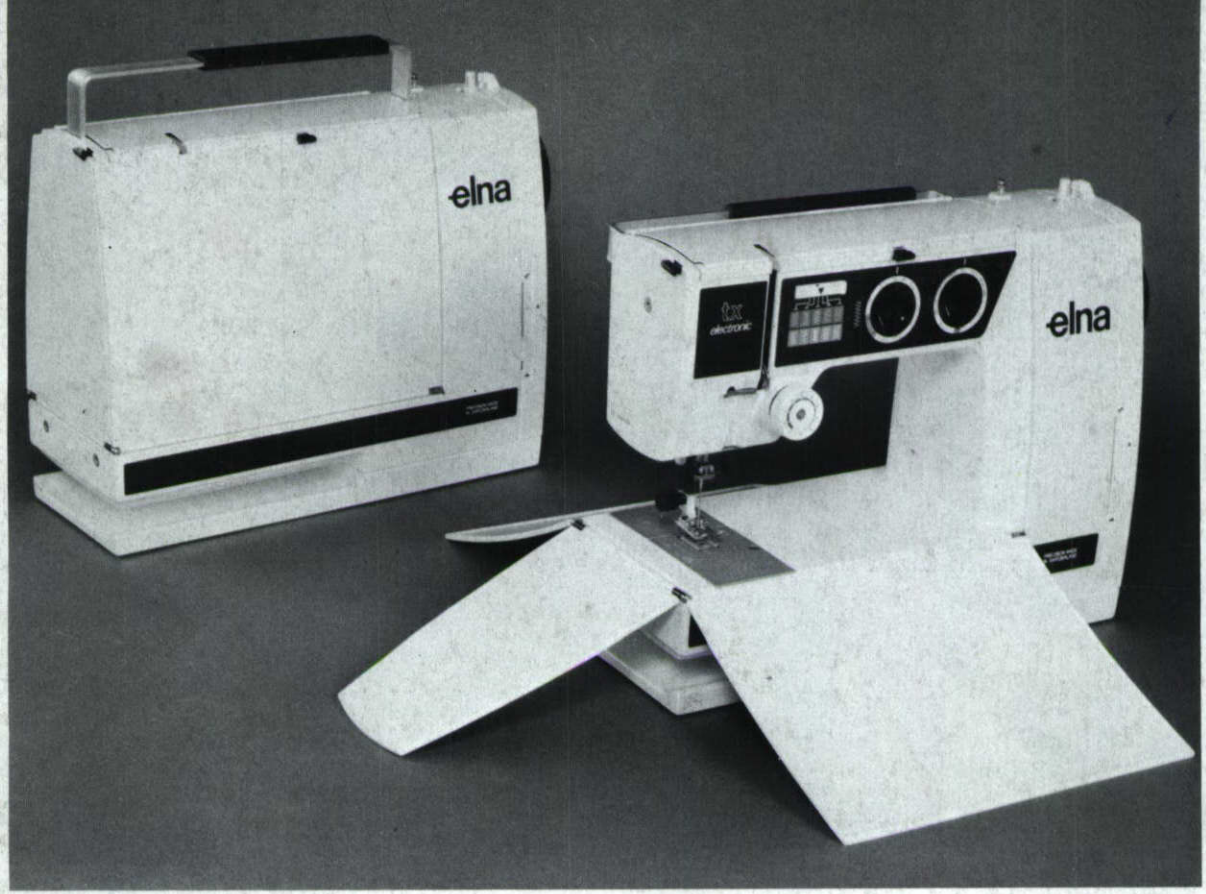

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Instruction Manual

"This machine corresponds to the EEC-prescriptions 76/889"

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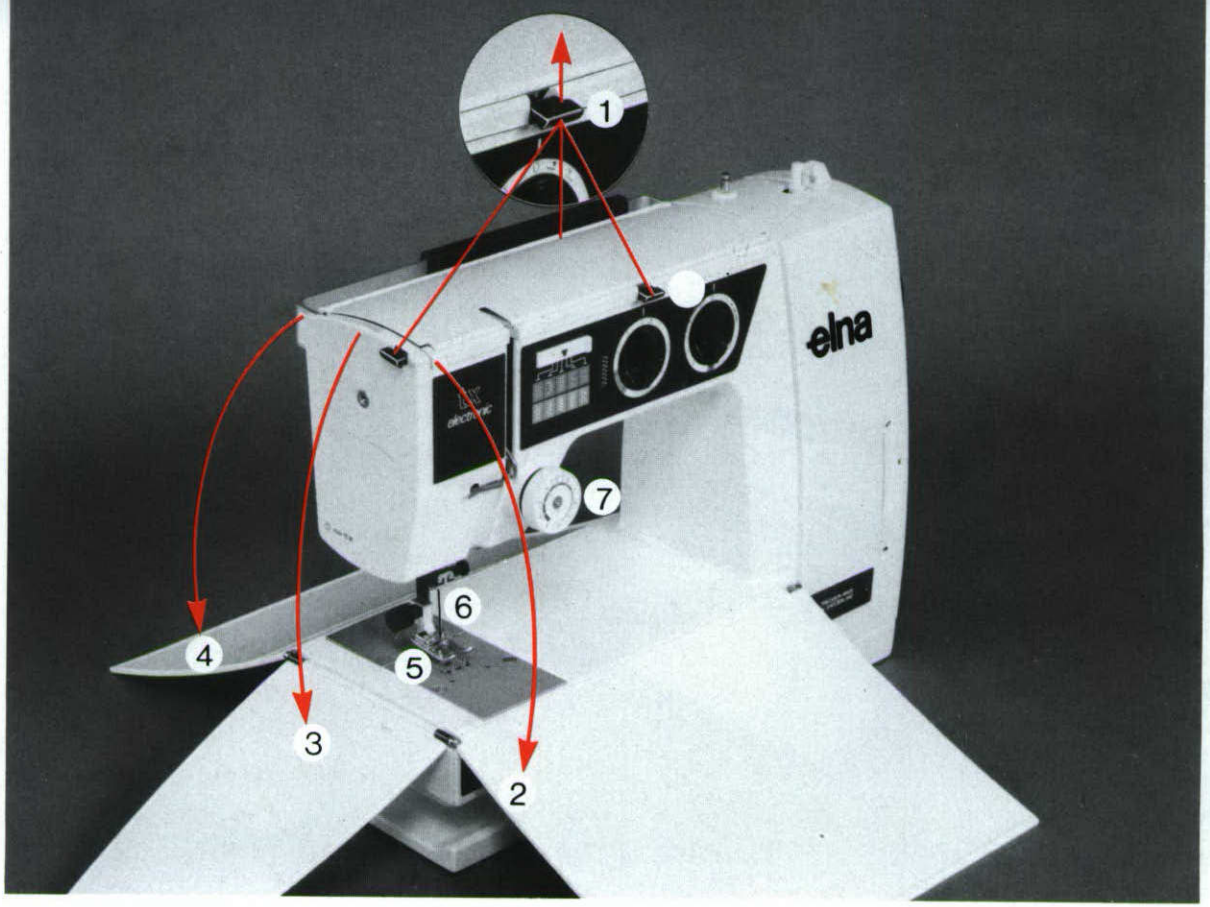

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Your new Elna-tx — class 57

The Instruction Manual

enables you to become acquainted with your Elna-tx, to familiarize yourself with its operation, manipulation and certain basic seams.

	Pages
Description and main parts	2 to 11
Preparation of the machine	12 to 19
Adjustments and sewing	20 to 41
Extra accessories	42 to 45
Maintenance	46 to 47
To remedy minor disorders	47 to 48

General

Please keep this instruction manual in a safe place for future reference.

All rights to make any modifications reserved.

Preparation

You don't have to remove your Elna-tx from a case.

1 Open it by raising the clasps slightly to free the protection flaps. Open the latter in the order 2-4-3 to form a comfortable sewing surface.

Everything is then ready for your everyday sewing jobs:

5 The sewing foot, for the usual straight and zigzag stitches.

6 A number 80 needle (medium size).

7 The thread tension set at the "Universal" position, marked between 4 ½ and 5 ½.

There is no longer any need to adjust the pressure of the sewing foot. It is universal and has been adjusted at the factory to cope with sheer as well as thick fabrics.

Service. Should you require any further information, please don't hesitate to ask your Elna dealer. His qualified staff will be glad to answer your questions. In accordance with the terms of the guarantee, he is also the only person authorized to attend to any mechanical adjustments on your Elna.

Elna sewing machine

Record in space provided below the Serial No. and Model No. of this appliance.
The Serial No. is located Rear of arm.
The Model No. is located Rear of arm.

Serial No. _____

Model No. _____

Retain these numbers for future reference.

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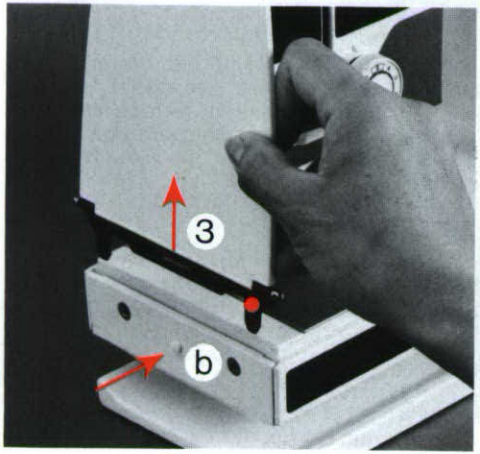

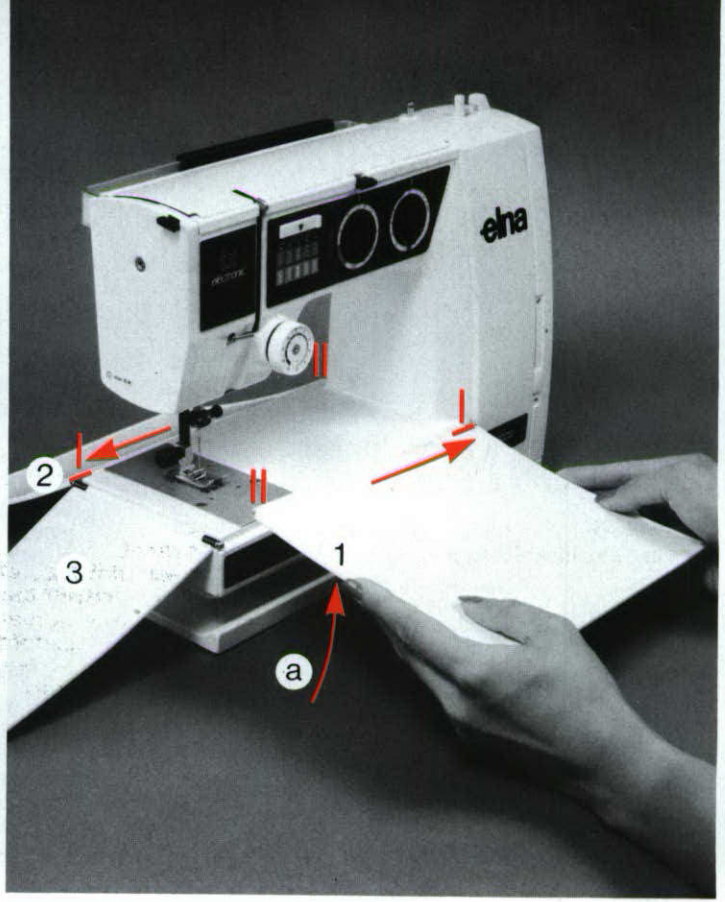

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Your Elna-tx is a convertible sewing machine

You can use it with the convenient sewing table, by leaving the protection flaps opened out, or with the free arm.

You can obtain a practical free arm by removing the 3 protection flaps, namely:

1-2 Flaps 1 and 2: open (or raise) the flaps to a horizontal position (a), press them towards the red mark (I) and lift the other end (II). The flaps will then come free.

3 Flap 3: press the button (b) while raising and pulling the flap upwards.

4 You thus have a free arm. It makes it easy to sew the openings of trousers, the waistbands of skirts, aprons, patches on the seats of trousers, pockets, etc.

To reclose the flaps: Turn the flywheel by hand to move the thread take-up lever to its lowest position.

You then put the flaps back in place in the reverse order.

3 Start by inserting flap 3 in the slit.
The red mark "●" should be on the outside.
Push it right down, **until it clicks into place.**

2-1 Next, fit the flaps 2 and 1, holding them in a **horizontal position.** Place the end marked in red (I) in the hole of the hinge. Press the flap towards the hinge and insert the other end (II) in the hole.

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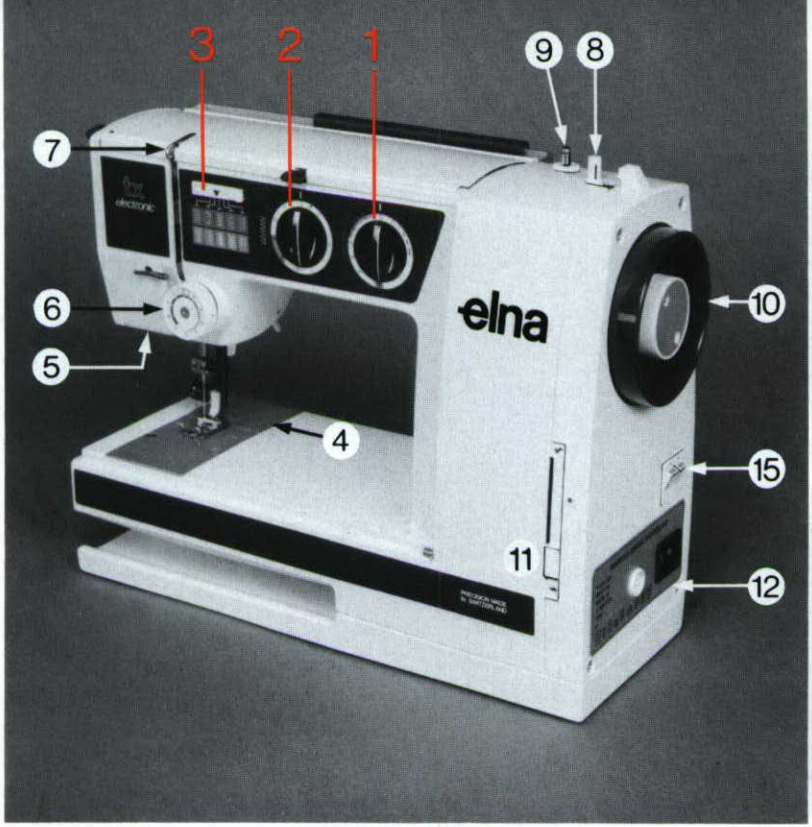

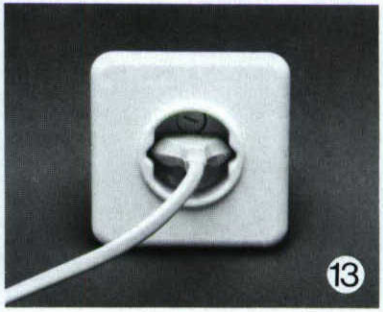

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Your Elna-tx is easy to understand

Here are the other main parts:

1 Stitch length dial.
2 Stitch width dial.
3 Stitch selector.
4 Rotary hook cover.
5 Built-in sewing light. Input 15 w maximum.
6 Universal upper thread tension.
7 Thread take-up lever.
8 Bobbin winder.
9 Retractable spool pin.
10 Flywheel, with coupling knob.
11 Electronic speed controller.
12 Specification plate. Make sure that the voltage (volts) is the same as that indicated on the light bulbs in your home.
13 Mains lead.
14 Pneumatic foot control.
15 Light switch and motor switch. Each switch can be turned on or off independently.

Safety

In accordance with the recommendations of specialized safety, standards and electrical control authorities, the sewing machine must be disconnected from the main supply by removing the plug from the socket-outlet whenever:

– the machine is left unattended
– the machine is being serviced
– mechanical parts are changed
– accessories are changed.

See also pages 46-47.

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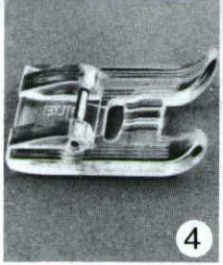

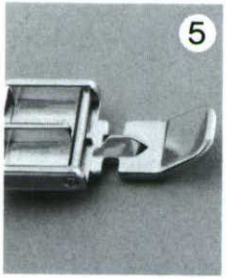

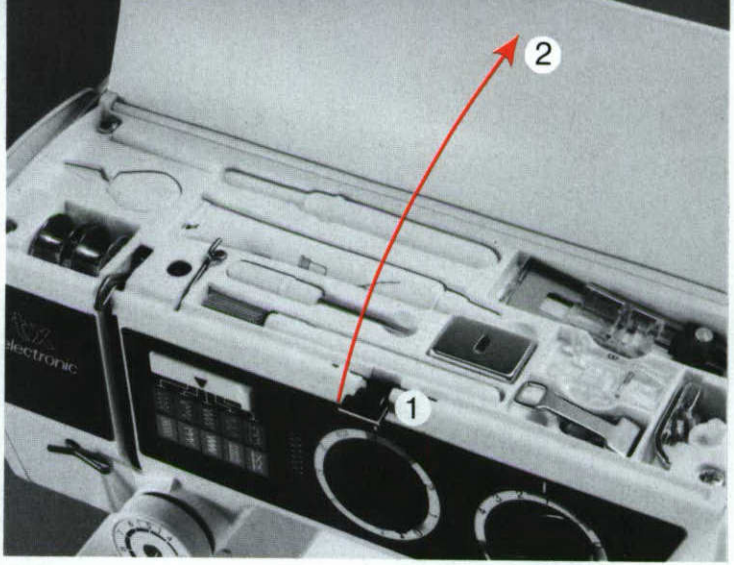

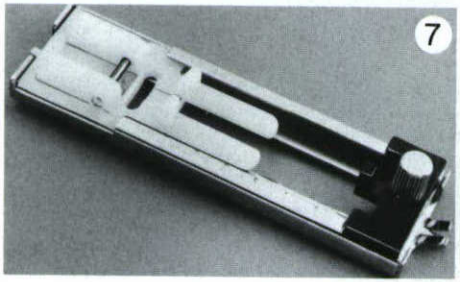

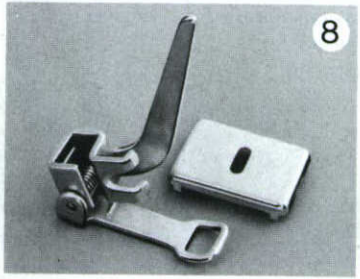

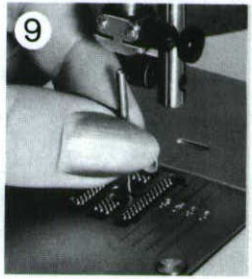

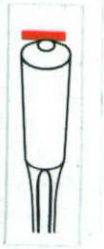

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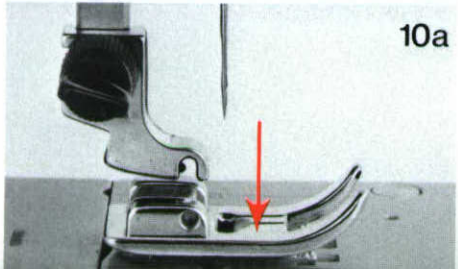

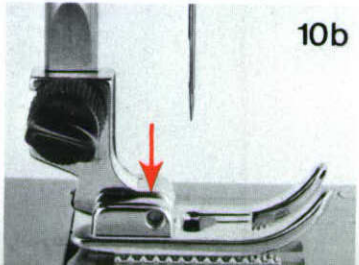

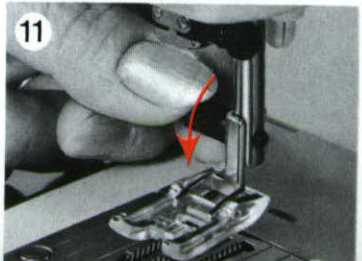

The Accessory Case

built into your Elna-tx is a true fitted case, where every accessory has its place. There is no longer any separate box to be mislaid. It is an integral part of your Elna-tx.

1-2 Raise the clasp slightly and open the cover. In the case you will find the accessories and removable soles for:

(3 sewing foot, already in place on the machine)

4 embroidery foot

5 zipper foot

6 blind stitch foot

7 buttonhole foot with slide

8 darning foot and plate
2 bobbins (plus one already placed in the rotary hook)
Assortment of needles and a needle threader
Small cleaning brush and oiler
Buttonhole knife and seam ripper
Small screwdriver

9 **Should you have to change the needle**
Hold the needle with its flat part against the index finger and push it as far as it will go into the needle clamp. Tighten the screw firmly (no need for a screwdriver). Use needles of the system 130/ 705H (15×1).

10 **Should you have to change the sole of the foot**
a) Raise the foot. By pressing downwards on the sole of the foot with the fingers, it is disengaged and can be removed easily.
b) Place the other sole under the foot support attachment. Lower the foot and press on the support with the fingers so that the sole engages by itself.

11 If you use a foot that is attached in the conventional manner, the support fixing screw can be unscrewed. Remove the support and attach the foot in its place. Tighten the fixing screw firmly.

For the darning foot, see pages 34/35.

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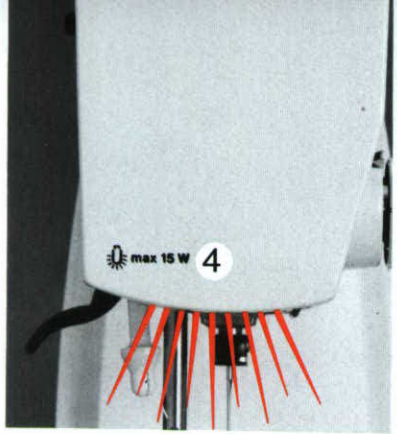

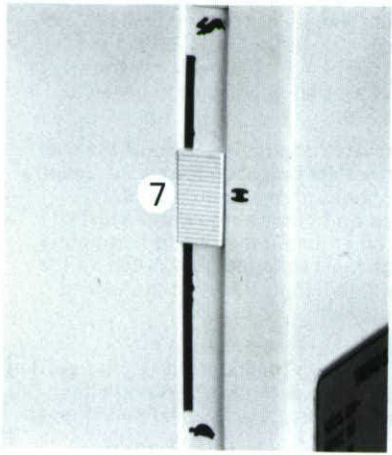

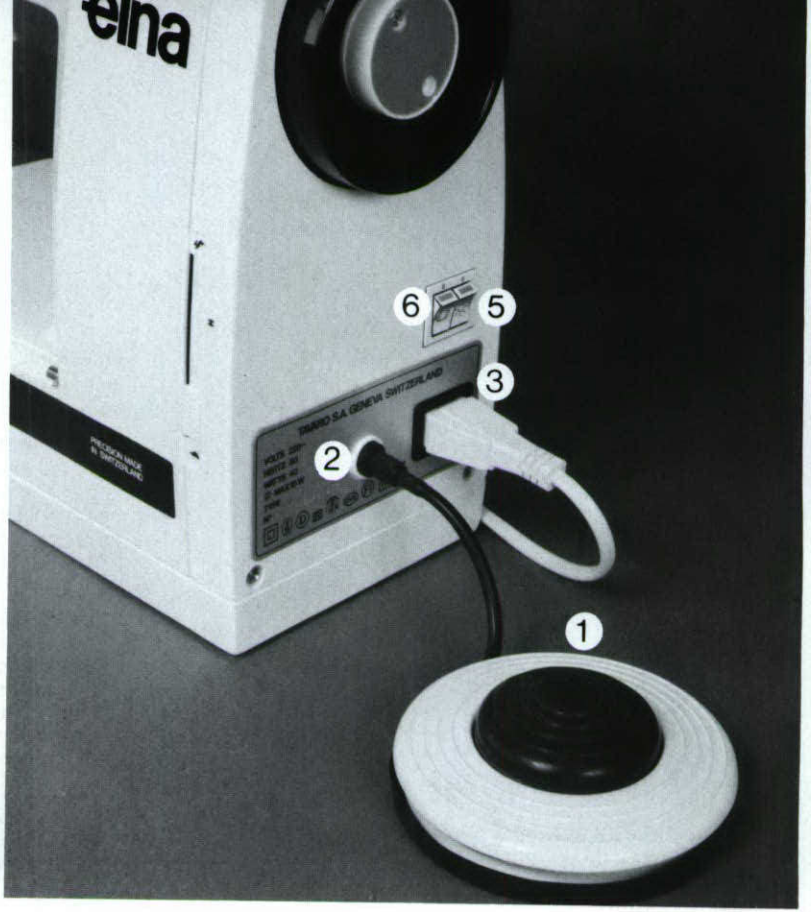

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Operation

1 **Foot Control**

The foot control is not electric. It is a pneumatic foot control. It controls an electronic device housed within the machine, to regulate motor and sewing speeds.

2 Connect the nozzle with the machine.

3 Plug in the mains lead.

4 The sewing light is situated in the head of the machine.

5 It can be switched on or off independently by pressing the light switch. Useful for changing the needle or the bobbin, preparing a piece of sewing work, etc. The input of the light (15 w maximum) is marked on the machine.

6 The motor switch is a safety switch that makes it possible to cut off the supply of electric current to the motor (without cutting off the supply to the light). Switch it on to run the machine. Switch it off when you are not sewing.

7 **Electronic Speed Controller**

With this sliding control, it is possible to set, before or during sewing, the maximum speed desired, by sliding the knob upwards or downwards to the setting required between the "hare" and the "tortoise", symbolising the fast and slow speeds.

A bobbin winding position "I" shows, too, the recommended speed for winding the bobbin.

The range of speeds is then controlled by the pressure exerted on the foot control. The greater the pressure, the higher the speed, until the maximum speed set with the electronic speed controller is reached. Press preferably with the sole of the foot (and not with the toes).

Get used to the speeds by running the machine for a few turns (without thread).

N.B. Thanks to the electronic control combined with the permanent magnet motor, the optimum needle penetration power is maintained, even when sewing stitch-by-stitch. Very useful for thick or delicate seams.

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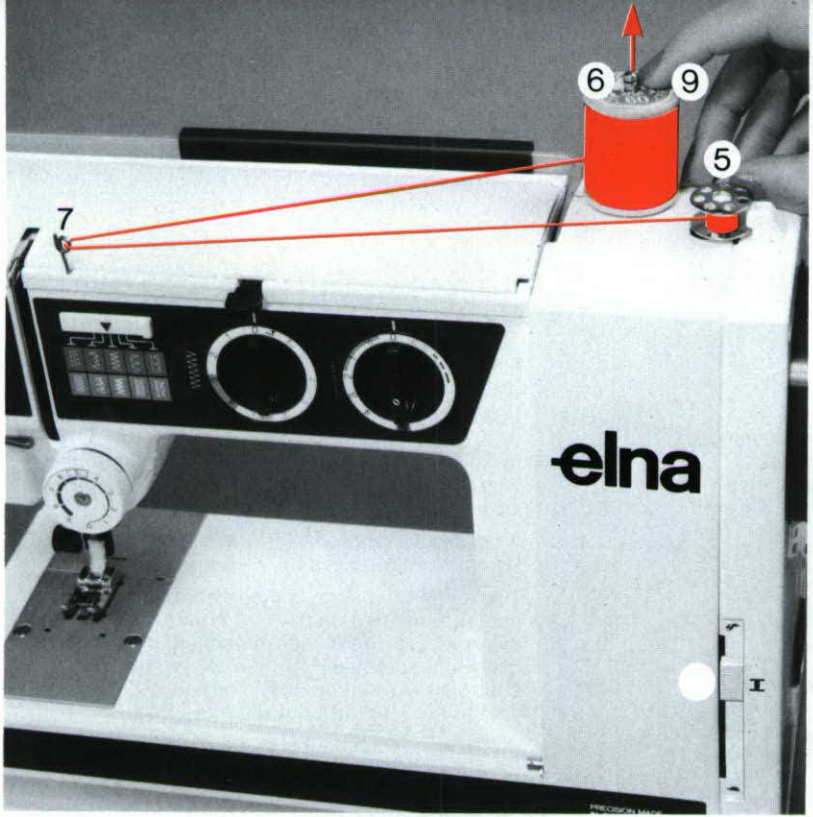

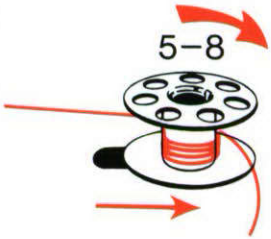

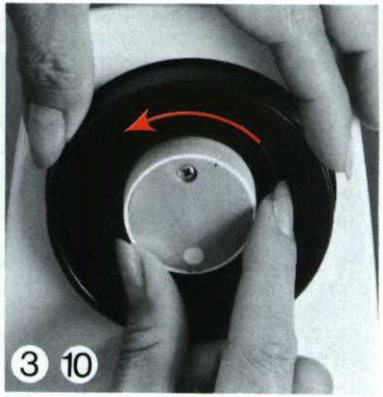

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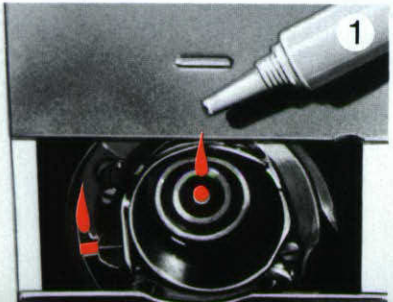

If you are using your Elna-tx

1 for the first time or have not used it for some time, put a drop of oil in the rotary hook, on the point marked in red.

Wind the bobbin

For the usual sewing jobs, it is best to use a medium-sized thread.

2 Raise the thread guide which is under the cover of the accessory case and which serves for bobbin winding and for threading the upper thread (see also page 16). Close the cover.

3 Disengage the flywheel **by unscrewing** the coupling knob as far as it will go.

4 Slide the knob of the electronic speed control to the position " ⌶ ", bobbin winding.

5 Place the bobbin on the bobbin winder, holed side upwards.

6 Pull out the spool pin and place the spool of thread on it.

7 Pass the thread through the raised thread guide.

8 Wind the end of the thread around the bobbin by hand, in the direction indicated and push the bobbin winder to the right.

9 Wind the bobbin, pressing lightly with a finger on the spool so as to stretch the thread better and thus fill the bobbin to a maximum. The full bobbin stops automatically.

10 **Re-engage** the flywheel **by tightening** the coupling knob in the opposite direction to the arrow. Cut the thread and remove the bobbin from the winder by pushing the latter to the left.

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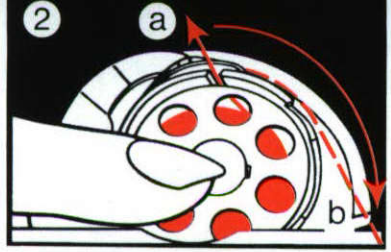

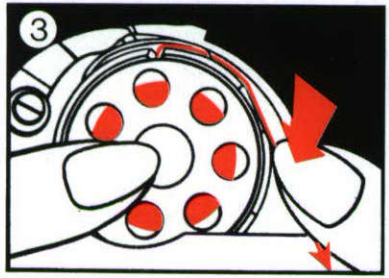

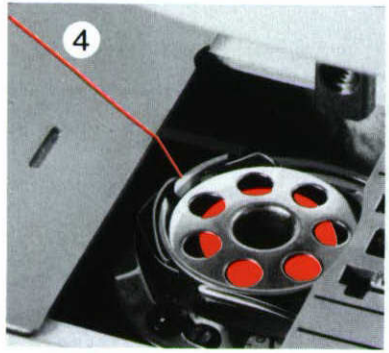

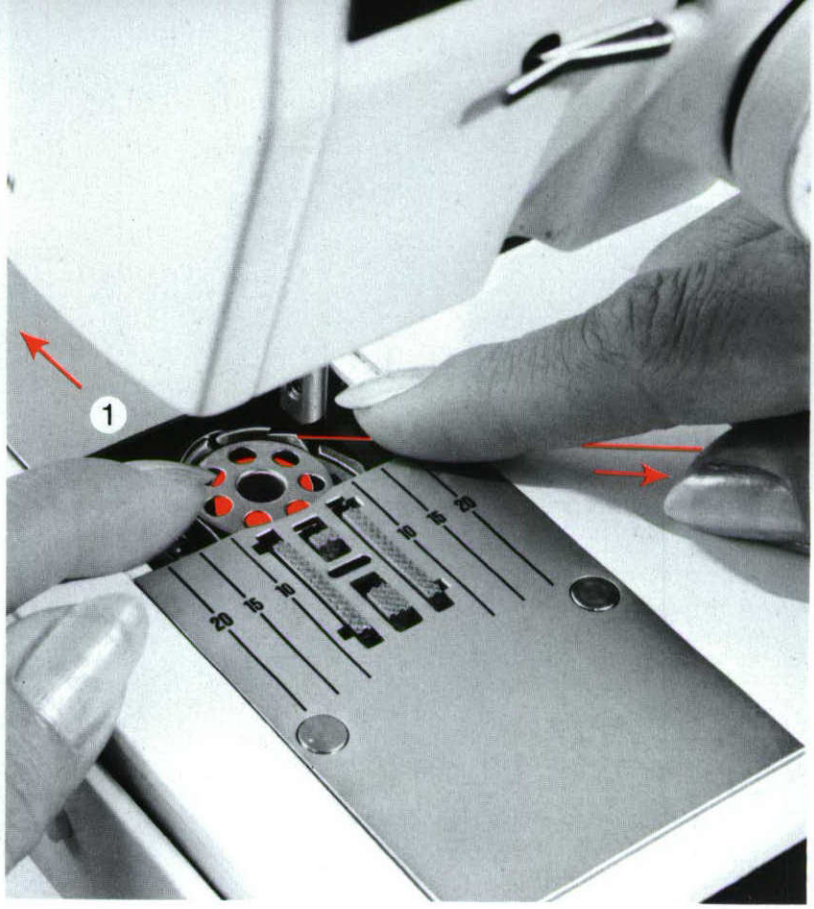

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Putting the Bobbin in Place and Threading the Lower Thread

There is no bobbin case.

The bobbin is placed direct in the rotary hook, i.e.:

1 Open the rotary hook cover by pushing it to the back, as far as it will go. Drop the bobbin into the rotary hook, holed side upwards.

2 Hold back the bobbin with the left index finger. Slide the thread into the slit (a). Bring it around to the front, at the angle illustrated (b).

3 Continue to hold back the bobbin. By pulling the thread and pressing it downwards with the index finger, it will snap into the tension device.

4 Immediately check that the thread will not come out of the tension device. When it is pulled gently upwards, it should not come out of the slit (2-a). If by chance it should do so, repeat the operations as explained under 2 and 3. **Pull about 15 cm of thread out towards the rear.**

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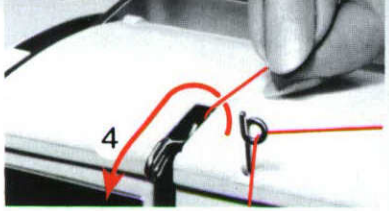

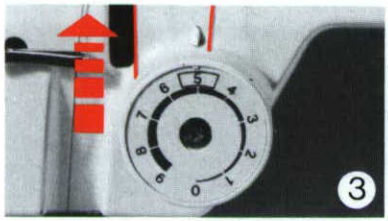

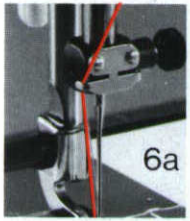

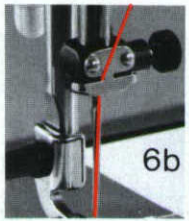

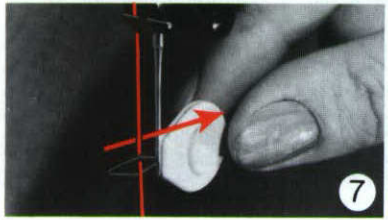

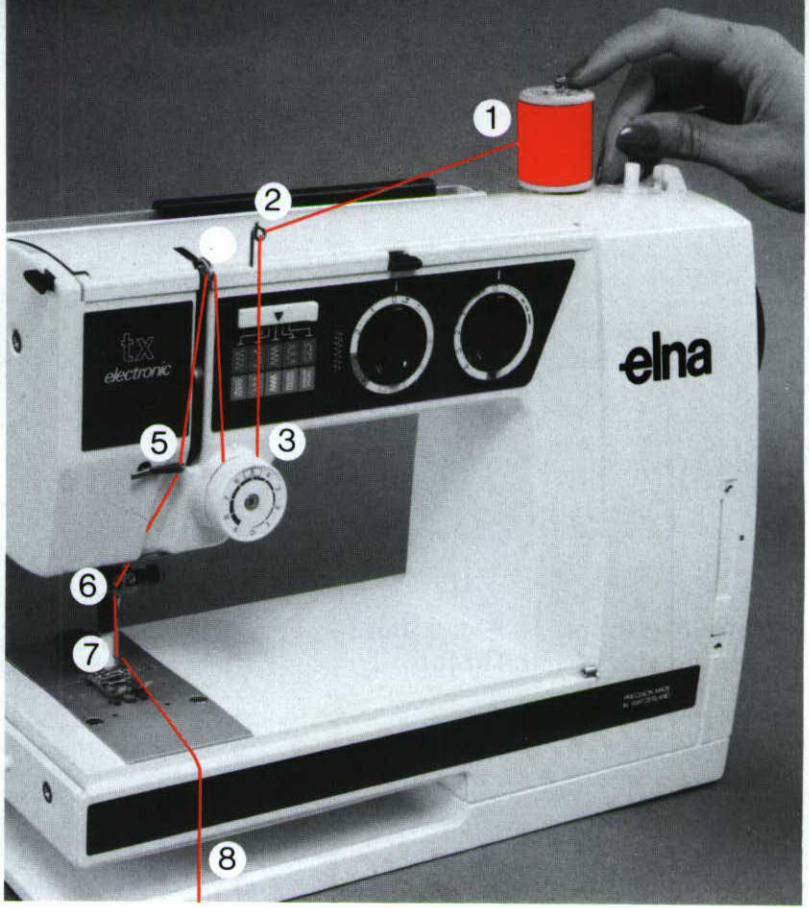

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Threading the Upper Thread

Make sure that the thread take-up lever and the foot are in their highest positions.

1 Pull out the spool pin and place the spool of thread on it. Hold back the spool with the tip of your finger and pass the thread through in the following order: (all the thread guides are open, including the thread take-up lever).

2 Thread guide.

3 Universal upper thread tension, marked between 4 ½ and 5 ½.

Important to ensure good sewing results:

Give the thread a sharp tug upwards so that it is properly engaged in the tension device (3).

Check: If the thread is then pulled downwards, it should not come out of the tension device.

4 Thread take-up lever – pass the thread through the rear of the notch in the cover, from right to left, passing it around the thread take-up lever. The thread will slip into the opening of the thread take-up lever.

5 Thread guide.

6 Needle clamp. **Pull the thread well into the clamp.**

(6a) The thread has not been pulled well into the needle clamp.
(6b) Correctly threaded needled clamp.

7 Needle. It is threaded from the front to the back. (If the needle threader is used, it must therefore be inserted into the eye of the needle from the back).

8 Pull forward about 15 cm (6″) of thread to the front.

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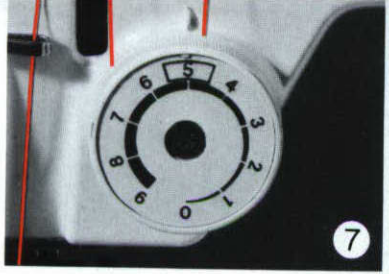

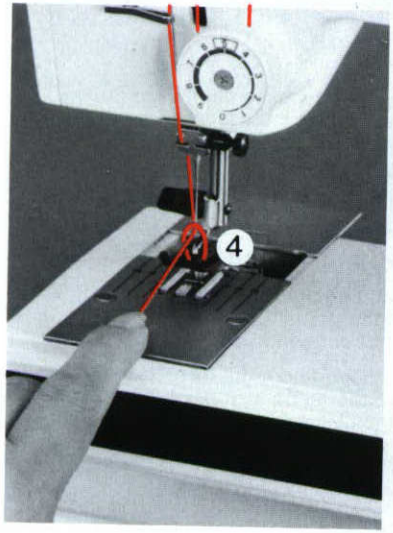

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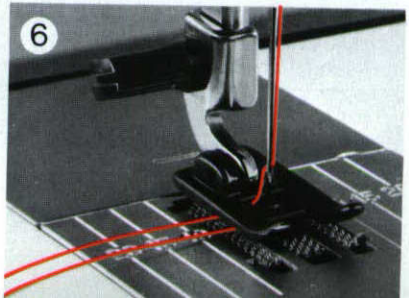

Drawing up the Lower Thread

1 Leave about 15 cm (6″) of upper thread in front of the needle and hold it with your index finger against the edge of the needle plate.

2 Turn the flywheel one full turn (towards you), by hand.

3 This makes the thread take-up lever descend and return to its highest position and will draw up the lower thread-(4).

4 Free the loop of thread by hand.

5 **Check** to make sure that the thread crosses the hook and the bobbin correctly. **Close the rotary hook cover.**

6 Leave about 15 cm (6″) of each thread **to the side**, passing them under the presser foot.

You are now ready to start sewing.

Universal Tension

7 It is delimited by the frame around the figure 5 and makes it possible to do most sewing jobs without changing the tension.

If, however, an adjustment is required:

Turn the tension wheel to between 5 and 9 to increase the tension.

Turn the tension wheel to between 5 and 1 to reduce the tension.

For more detailed information and advice on tension settings – see page 41.

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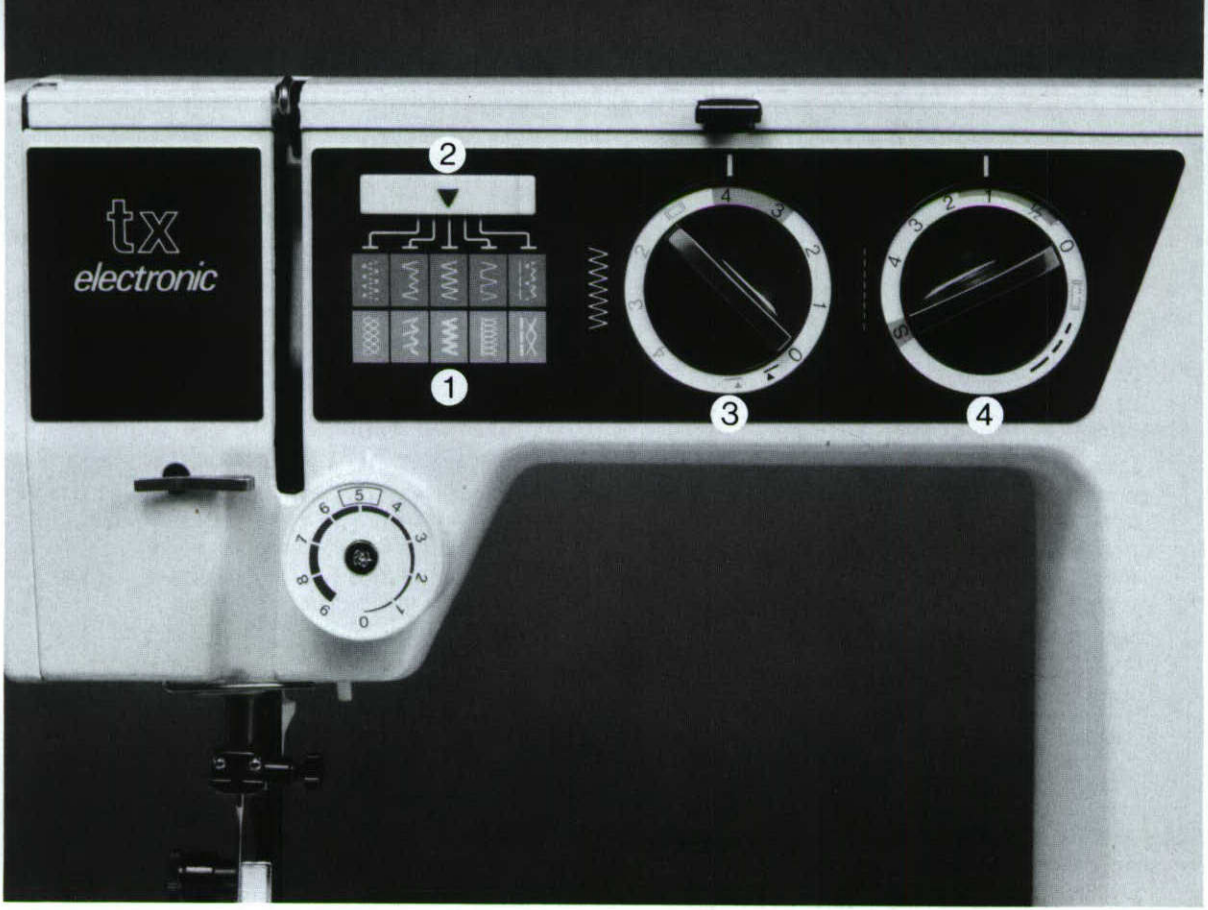

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Selection and Adjustment of the Stitches according to the "Synchrocolor" System

The selection chart (1), the stitch selector (2) and the adjusting dials (3-4) are provided with green and red guide marks. By turning the dials to the corresponding colours, the most common basic adjustments are synchronized.

1 **Stitch Selection Chart**

The Elna-tx has 12 built-in stitches, i.e. 6 single automatic stitches shown on a green background.

- straight stitch
- stretch seam
- interlock stitch
- zigzag stitch
- elastic blind and edging stitch
- overcasting stitch or three-step zigzag

Thus, these stitches are set, on principle, by turning the stitch width and length dials (3 and 4) to the green guide marks.

6 double superautomatic stitches shown on a red background

- elastic triple seam
- net-stitch
- overlock stitch
- triple zigzag
- decorative edging stitch
- tricot stitch

Thus, these stitches are set, on principle, by turning the stitch width and length dials (3 and 4) to the red guide marks.

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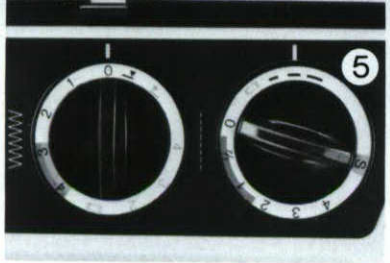

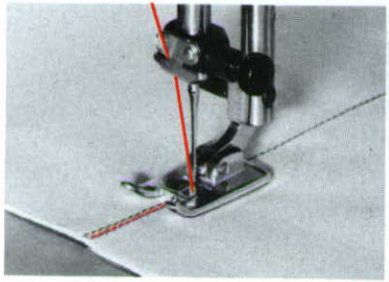

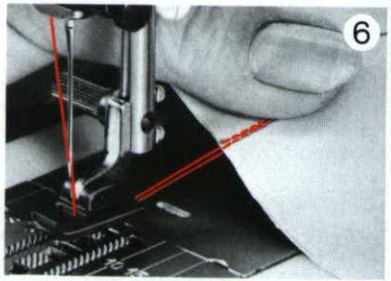

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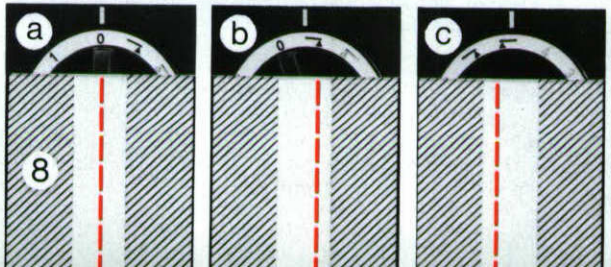

Elementary Sewing

Make sure that the coupling knob has been tightened firmly.

- Use the sewing foot (see page 8).
- **Always place material under the foot and lower the foot before running a threaded machine.**

Straight Sewing forwards

1 Leave the stitch width dial at "0".

2 Set the stitch length dial at between 1 and 2, depending on the length required (green zone up to 2).

> To start sewing, lower the needle into the material and hold back the two threads by hand while sewing the first two or three stitches.

3 You will then sew a straight seam with stitches 1 to 2 mm long (in the green zone), but you can also sew stitches between 2 and 4 mm long by turning the dial beyond the green zone, to the corresponding figures – and depending on the work and on the fabric.

To sew

4 Guide the material only with your fingers, along the side of the foot, without holding it back (4). (Do not pull the material from the rear). At the same time, carefully observe the seam. You can thus keep an eye on your sewing and avoid the risk of pricking your fingers accidentally.

Straight Sewing backwards

5 For continuous sewing backwards, turn the stitch length dial to the stitch symbols "———". It is possible to sew stitches backwards in various lengths.

Removing the Work

6 To remove the work, first turn the flywheel by hand, towards you, to raise **the thread take-up lever to its highest position.** This is essential to complete the stitch pattern. **It is also important because it ensures that the next seam can be started easily.** Raise the presser bar lever (foot). Pull the material out towards the rear and cut the threads with the thread cutter on the presser bar.

Changing the Bobbin

7 With the foot raised, pull the bobbin extractor (which is situated just above the rotary hook) down into the centre hole of the bobbin; when it is released, the bobbin is removed automatically.

You can change the needle position for straight sewing

With the stitch width dial set at "0", the straight seam is in the centre (a).

By turning the stitch width dial to «▲», the seam is decentred to the right (b).

By turning the stitch width dial **in the opposite direction** to "▲", the seam is decentred to the left (c).

Any other intermediate position is also possible.

This is very practical for sewing the rims of collars, cuffs, zip fasteners, see also pages 36-37.

If you want to darn, see pages 34-35.

N.B. For technical reasons, the stitch lengths are the following when decentring the seam:
– decentred to the right – approx. 1, 2, 3, 4
– decentred to the left – approx. 1 ½, 2 ½, 3 ½, 4.

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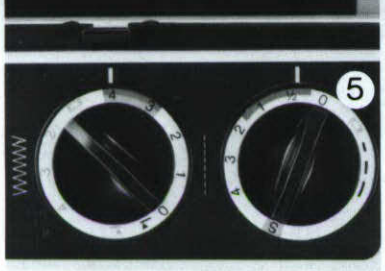

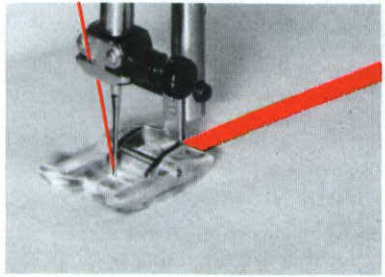

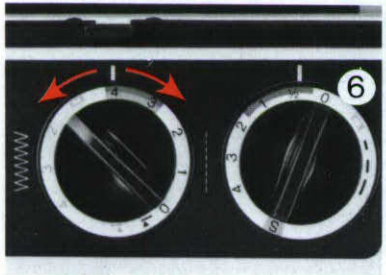

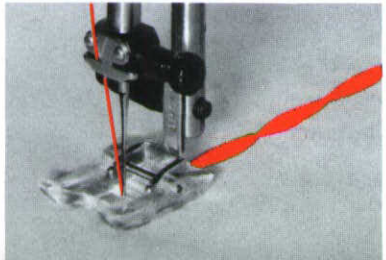

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Sewing with the Zigzag Stitch

Use the sewing foot.

1 Leave the stitch width dial at "0" and

2 Slide the selector to zigzag "≶", green.
Turn the stitch width dial to 4, green zone.

3 Turn the stitch length dial to between 1 and 2, green zone.

4 You are now ready to sew the zigzag stitch.
You can set the width and length of your zigzag stitch at any position desired between 1 and 4.
This stitch is often used for overcasting, sewing on patches, setting elastic, sewing garments and underwear made of jersey fabrics, blind hems in woollens, etc.

Satin Stitch

Use the embroidery foot.

To change the foot, see pages 8-9.

5 By selecting a stitch width between 1 and 4 and a stitch length between ½ and ¼ you will sew a beautiful satin stitch. It's ideal for the hems of sheets, pillow-cases, table-cloths, cushions, etc.

Tapered Satin Stitch

6 If you turn the stitch width dial slowly by hand between 1-4-1 while your Elna-tx is running fast, you will sew a satin stitch tapered as you fancy.

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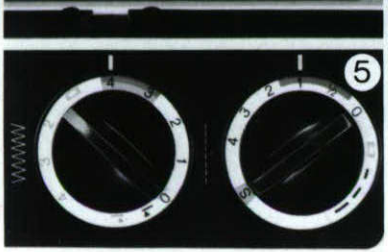

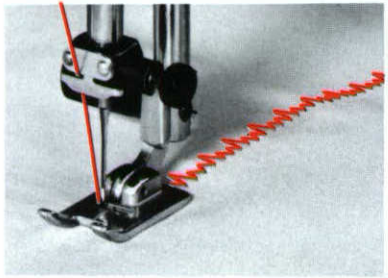

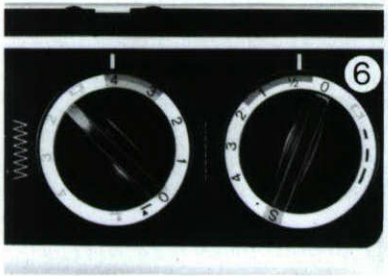

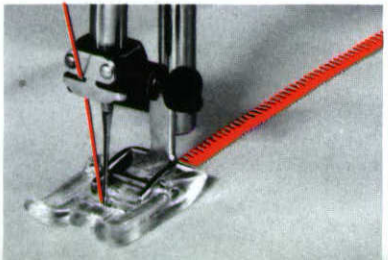

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Overcasting Stitch or Three-step Zigzag

Use the sewing foot.

1-2 With the stitch width dial at "0", slide the selector to the three-step zigzag " ", green.

2 Turn the stitch width dial to "4", green zone.

3 Turn the stitch length dial to "½", green zone.

4 You are then ready to sew the three-step zigzag. You can set the width and length of your three-step zigzag at any position you desire between "1" and "4". This stitch is highly appreciated for its strength and elasticity and is suitable for overcasting, for setting elastics, sewing jersey and stretch fabrics, patching in a single operation, sewing edge-to-edge.

Elastic Blind Stitch or Edging Stitch

5 With the stitch width dial at "0", slide the selector to the edging stitch " ", green zone.

- Turn the stitch width dial to "4", green zone.
- Turn the stitch length dial to "1-1½", green zone.

You are then ready to sew the blind stitch, – see also pages 38-39.

6 The length of this stitch can also be reduced to between ½ and ¼ to produce a fancy satin stitch. Use the embroidery foot.

This stitch has many uses, viz.:

Edging stitch: for edging table-cloths, serviettes, fancy insertions, reinforcing buttonholes.

Blind stitch and Elastic blind stitch: for woollens, stretch fabrics, etc.

Elastic shell hem: for underwear, in jersey fabric, for example.

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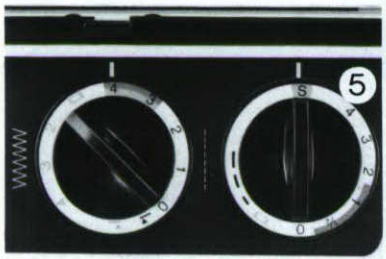

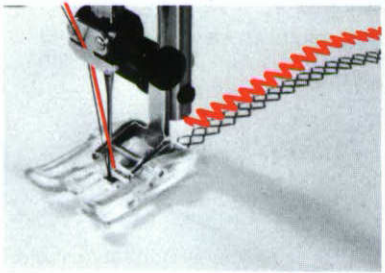

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The Elastic Triple Seam

Use the embroidery foot or the sewing foot.

1-2 With the stitch width dial at "0", slide the selector to triple seam " ▮ ", red zone (same position as for the triple zigzag).

3 Turn the stitch length dial to "S", red zone.

4 You are then ready to sew the very strong elastic triple seam for working and sports garments, garden chairs, curtains, etc.

Triple Zigzag

Use the embroidery foot.

With the stitch width dial at "0", slide the selector to zigzag " ≶ ", red zone stitch.

5 Turn the stitch width dial to "4", red zone.

Turn the stitch length dial to "S", red zone.

You are then ready to sew the triple zigzag. This zigzag, both useful and attractive, is suitable for reinforcing certain seams in garments and can also be most attractive as a decorative seam on jeans, skirts, etc.

N.B.: You can also obtain a narrower stitch by turning the stitch width dial to between 3 and 1.

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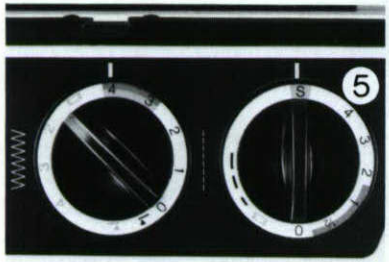

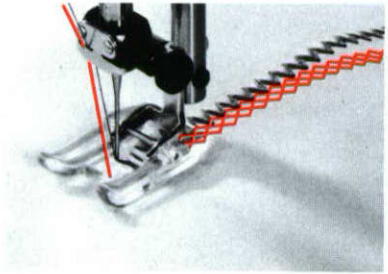

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Elastic Edging Stitch

Use the embroidery foot.

With the stitch width dial set at "0",

1-2 slide the selector to elastic edging stitch " ", red zone.

2 Turn the stitch width dial to "4", red zone.

3 Turn the stitch length dial to "S", red zone.

4 You are then ready to sew the elastic edging stitch which is an ideal and very pretty stitch for the edges of sleeves, for edging table-cloths and place mats, etc.

Used as a decorative stitch, it can also be combined with other stitches.

Tricot Stitch

Use the sewing or embroidery foot, depending on the material.

With the stitch width dial at "0",

slide the selector to tricot stitch " ", red zone.

5 Turn the stitch width dial to "4", red zone.

Turn the stitch length dial to "S", red zone.

You can now sew the tricot stitch. This stitch makes it possible to sew and overcast, in one operation, stretch fabrics, in particular jerseys, knitted fabrics, etc. Furthermore, this stitch pattern is attractive and decorative.

N.B. All the other stitches are adjusted on the same principle.

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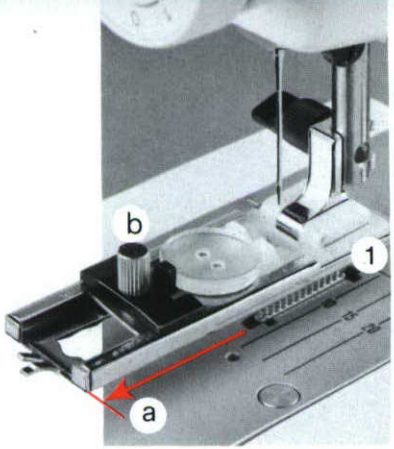

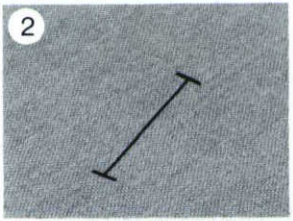

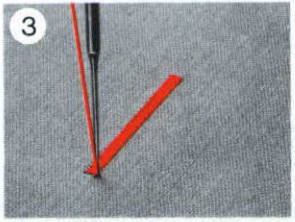

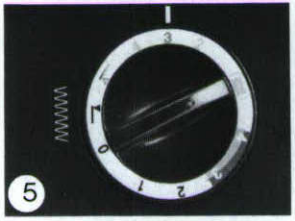

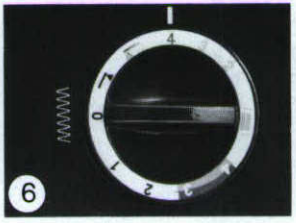

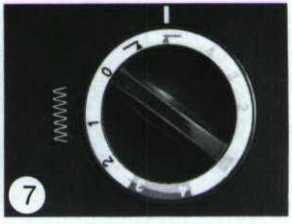

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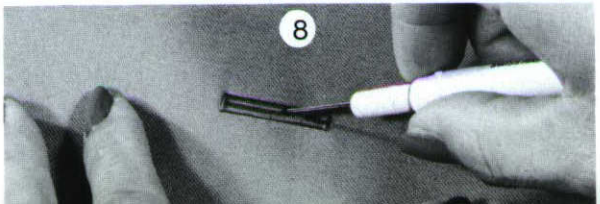

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Would you like to make a beautiful automatic buttonhole?

When making this 4 mm (3/16'') wide buttonhole, there is no need to turn the work around the needle.

- Make sure that the stitch width dial is set at "0" and
- Slide the selector to zigzag "≶".
- Turn the stitch width and length dials to "Buttonhole", marked in blue.

1 Use the sole with a slide for the buttonhole. With the foot raised, pull the slide towards you, as far as it will go (a).
Place one of the buttons for the garment (or a button of the same size) on the slide, in front of the foot, then push and screw the stop-screw (b) against the button. Remove the button. The slide will stop automatically when the length of the buttonhole corresponding to the size of the button is reached.

2 **N.B.** Buttonholes can also be sewn or repaired without placing a button on the slide. The user keeps a check on the length of the buttonhole herself and stops sewing when the required length is reached.
In this case, mark the length of the buttonhole on the material. Place the work under the foot with the mark in the middle of the foot, the start being just beneath the needle. Lower the foot.

3 Sew the first side. Stop sewing when the slide stops. Raise the needle.

4 Turn the stitch width dial to 2, blue. Sew a few stitches. Raise the needle.

5 Turn the stitch width dial to 3, blue. Sew the second side. Stop sewing when the slide stops. Raise the needle.

6 Turn the stitch width dial to 4, blue. Sew a few stitches. Raise the needle.

7 Turn the stitch width dial to "▼", blue. Sew a few stitches, holding back the material by hand.

8 Open the buttonhole.

Fine-adjustment

Depending on the fabric, the length of the zigzag can be corrected as follows:

– by turning the stitch length dial towards "0", the zigzag becomes closer,

– by turning the stitch length dial away from "0", the zigzag becomes more open.

Important: When sewing thick woollen or stretch fabrics, slide a piece of paper underneath, between the feed-dog and the fabric to ensure that the buttonhole will be sewn correctly. Remove the paper (by tearing it off) after the buttonhole has been sewn.

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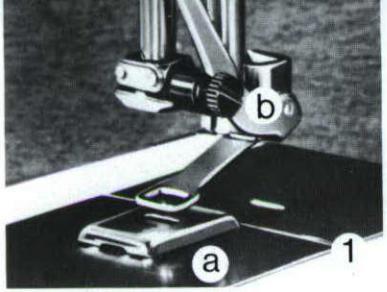

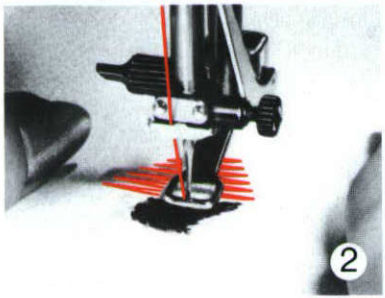

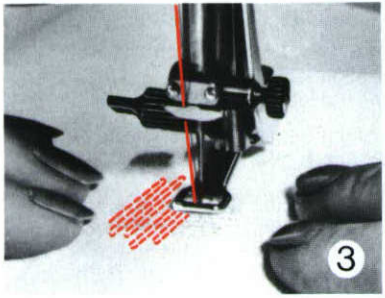

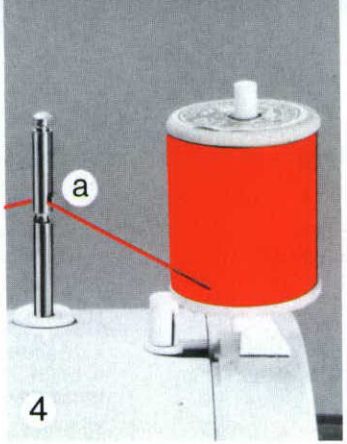

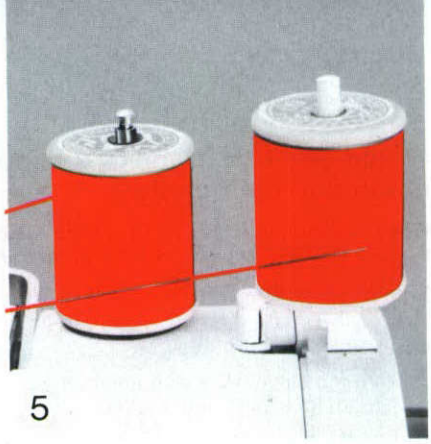

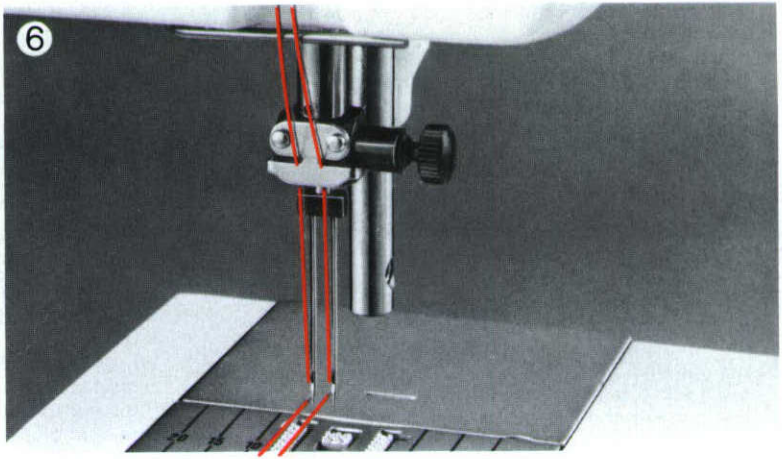

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Darning

Use darning thread.

With a little practice, you will find it easy to darn by machine and thereby make your household linen, undergarments, working clothes, etc. last two to three times longer.

1 First put the darning plate (a) in place and then attach the darning foot.

The darning plate simplifies darning without a darning hoop, since it covers the openings in the needle plate making it unnecessary to have a special additional mechanism for lowering the feed dog.

> The darning foot does not have a removable sole. Unscrew the fixing screw and remove the foot support. Attach the darning foot **from the rear**. The lever of the foot touches the rear of the stud (b) on the needle clamp.

Turn the stitch width and length dials to the position "0".

> Don't forget to lower the presser foot before starting to darn and hold back the threads.

2 Lower the needle into the material. Stretch the material tightly between the fingers and sew a screen of closely woven stitches, moving from right to left and vice versa.

3 Keep the fingers as close to the darning foot as possible and finish the darn by sewing parallel serpentines backwards and forwards. To reinforce worn-out spots, it is not necessary to sew a screen first.

Threading Very Slippery Threads

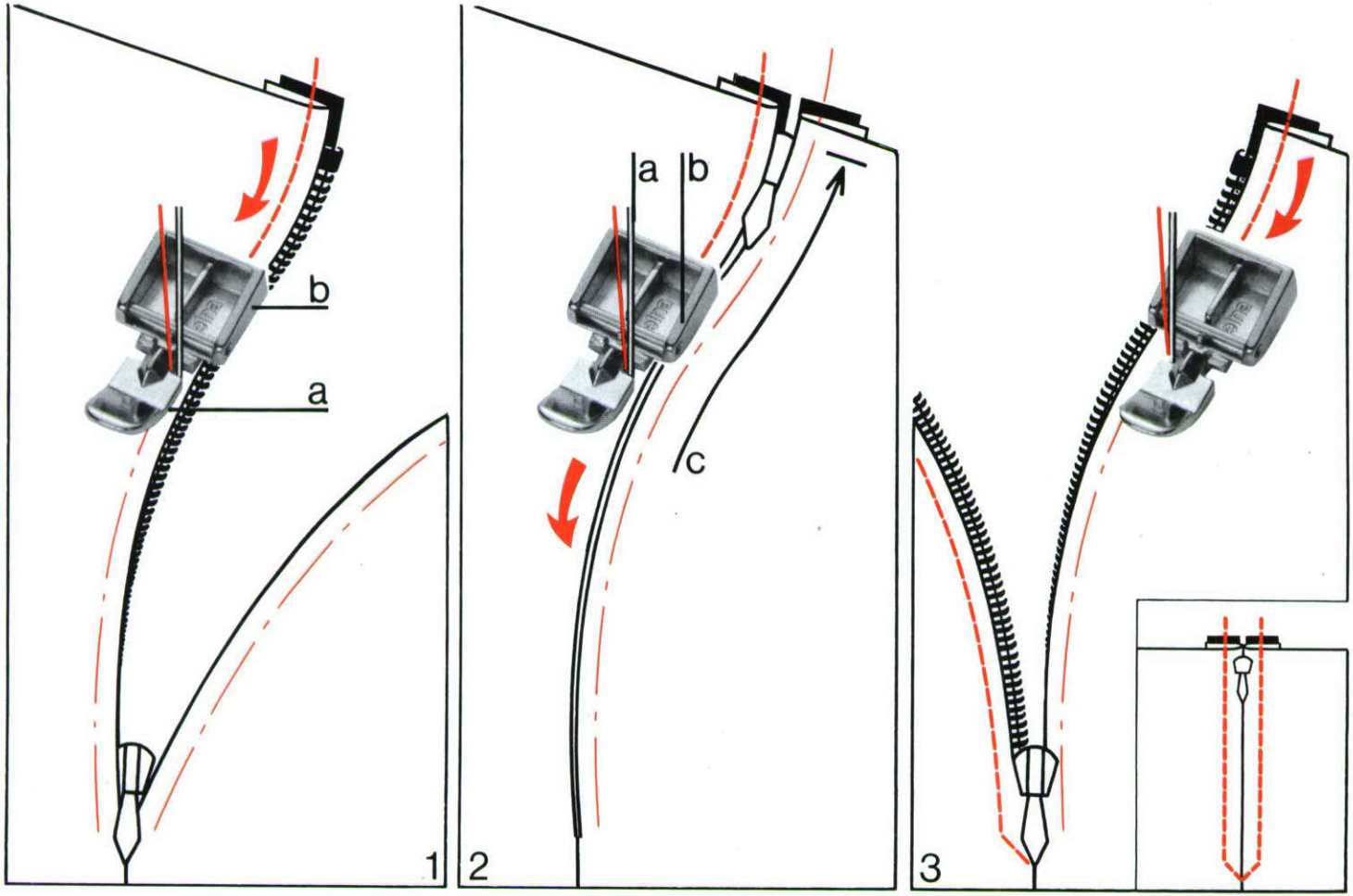
Certain very slippery threads (usually synthetic) can tend to fall in spirals from the spool onto the machine.

4 To avoid this, place the removable spool pin on the bobbin winder stop, as well as the spool. Raise the retractable spool pin and pass the thread through the hole (a). Next, thread in the usual way.

Threading when using Twin Needle

5 Place the removable spool pin on the bobbin winder stop, as well as the spool. Place the second spool on the retractable spool pin, **after having raised it**. Hold the 2 threads and thread them together in the usual way, up to the needle clamp (see pages 16-17).

6 Next, pass a thread to one side and the other to the other side of the needle clamp. Thread the two eyes of the needle. Draw up the lower thread in the usual way, but holding the 2 upper threads (pages 18-19).


b
a
1
a
b
c
2
3

Zip Fastener

With the clip-on zipper foot

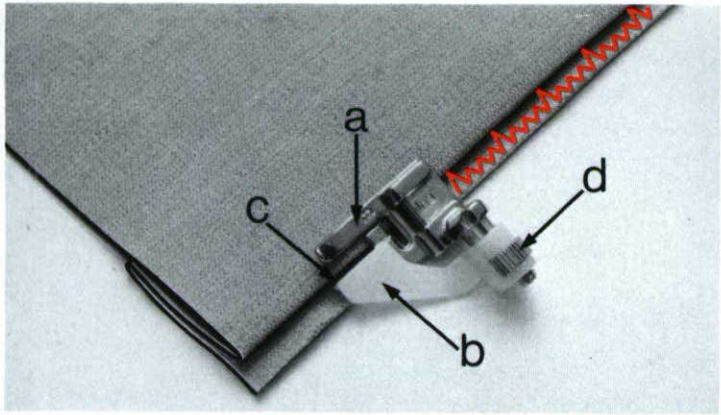
1 This foot can be positioned to the left (fig. 1) or to the right (fig. 3) of the needle by fitting the foot support into the left or right recess of the sole. This makes it possible to sew without turning the work around, by sewing the zip fastener once on one side of the foot and once on the other side.

- Stitch width dial on "0"
- Stitch length dial at between 1-3.

Baste on the fastener by folding the opening as per the diagram. Leave the fastener open and sew from the opening to the point.

2 When the middle of the seam is reached, lower the needle into the material and close the fastener by pulling the slide. Lower the foot and continue sewing up to the point.

3 When one side has been sewn, pull the work (and the fastener) back towards you, **move the sole to the other side of the needle** and sew the other side from the opening to the point of the fastener.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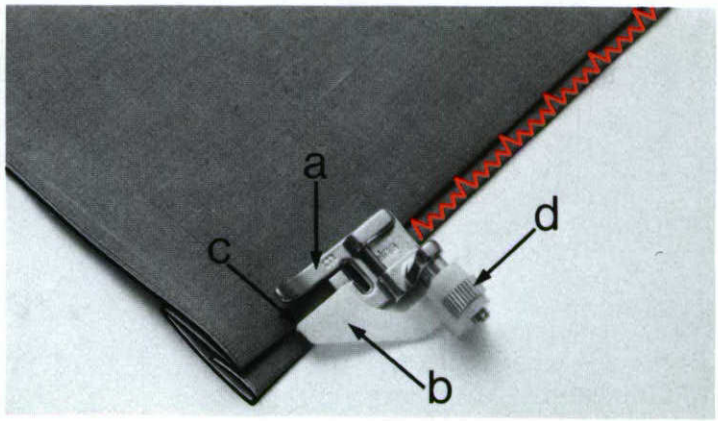
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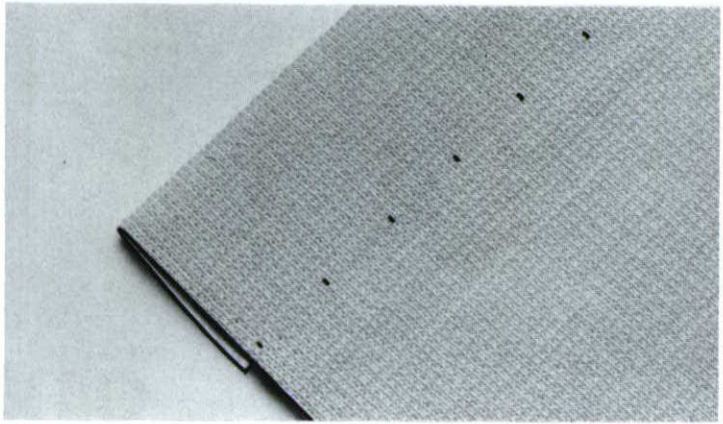

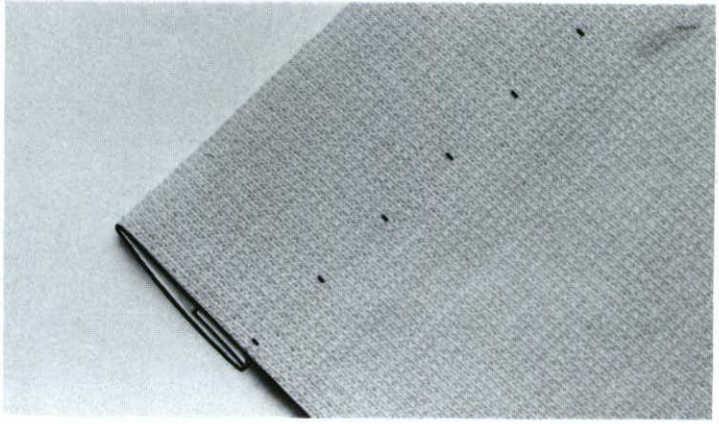

Blind Hems in Woollen and Jersey Fabrics

Blind stitch foot

Elastic blind stitch " ".

The stitch width dial at between 2-4

The stitch length dial at between 1-2

1 Place the material wrong side up and folded as illustrated. The edge of the material must pass under the sole of the foot and under the guide (b). The fold (c) passes under the left side of the sole (a), but must remain flush with the guide (b). Make sure that only the wide zigzag just catches the fold of the material (c) at the left. If required, move the guide slightly to the left or to the right by turning the thumb nut (d). Sew, making sure that the fold (c) remains flush with the guide.

2 When the sewing is finished, open out the work and press it. This hem remains stretchable.

Blind Hems in Cotton Fabrics

Blind stitch foot

Blind stitch " ".

The stitch width dial at between 2-4

The stitch length dial at between 1-2

3 Place the material wrong side up and folded as illustrated. Make sure that only the wide zigzag stitch just catches the fold of the material (c) at the left. If required, move the guide slightly to the left or to the right by turning the thumb nut (d). Sew, making sure that the fold (c) remains flush with the guide.

4 When the sewing is finished, open the work out and press it.

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Needles, Thread and Fabrics

It is preferable to use good quality dull or mercerized thread. For darning, use fine, left-twist thread, because it is stronger. Remember that a dry thread becomes brittle. The best sewing machine will give poor results with a bad needle.

A golden rule:

Select the thread according to the type of work and material, and the needle according to the thread.

Darning, sewing or embroidery thread, depending on the fineness, durability or appearance required o the finished job.

First, get used to simple sewing, and you will be able to make use of other Elna possibilities with greater confidence later on. All common fabrics can be sewn without the least difficulty. **For certain fabrics**, such as synthetics, knitted, stretch, silk, sheer jersey, etc., **it may be advisable to decentre the needle to the left. The stitching will then be even more regular.**

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Materials	Threads			Needle Sizes System 130/705H
	Cotton	Silk	Synthetic Fibres	15×1**
Sheer	120-100*	Sewing	Sewing	60-70 / 7-10
Worn (darning)	Darning 120-100*	Darning	Darning	60-70 / 7-10
Ordinary	100-60*	Sewing	Sewing	80 / 10-12
Medium Weight	80-40*	Sewing	Sewing	80-90 / 12-14
Thick Weave Heavy Sheets	40*	Sewing	Sewing	90-100 / 14-16

* Sizes may change depending on the country. ** Or the system 705.

Universal Thread Tensions

The universal settings make it possible for most sewing jobs to be done without changing the tension, i.e.:

Lower tension: red number "1", facing the lever.

Upper tension: number 5, framed zone, facing the guide mark.

If the tension has to be changed (for certain Nylon or metallic threads, special seams, etc.), it is usually the upper tension that is modified by turning the knob, as follows:

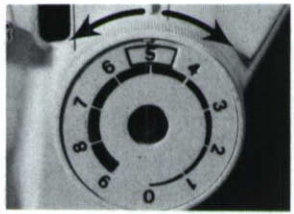
A good tension
The threads are locked properly between the two layers of material.

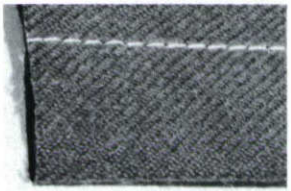
Upper tension too strong
The lower thread is visible on top. Decrease the tension, turn to the thinner lines, between 5 and 1.

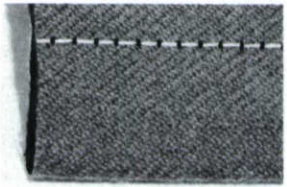
Upper tension too weak
The upper thread is visible underneath the material. Increase the tension, turn to the thicker lines, between 5 and 9.

If the tensions are tried out for a particular sewing job, do so on a double layer of a scrap of the material (and not single), as will be the case when the final sewing is done.

If the lower tension should have to be modified (certain Nylon or elastic threads or special seams), turn the graduated screw with the screwdriver. The graduation marks make it easy to reset the universal tension position.







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Sewing with Extra Accessories

If desired, the already wide range of applications for the Elna-tx can be extended even further with the use of extra feet that can be purchased from all Elna shops. Simply refer to the respective numbers.

Button Foot – fig. 200
For buttons and hooks, curtain rings, etc.

Button Foot with Adjustable Guide – fig. 202
For sewing buttons with a stem on collars, woollens, thick fabrics, etc.

Multiple Cord Foot – fig. 205
As many as five fine cords can be inserted into this foot. By covering them with decorative stitches, very attractive designs can be obtained.

Roller Foot – fig. 207
For ordinary or decorative seams, especially on plastics, the edges of thick materials and for joining elastic or slippery materials of different thicknesses.

Felling Feet 4 mm or 6 mm – fig. 208
For felled seams.

Tucker Foot – fig. 210
Tucks are sewn with the twin needle.

Rolled Hem Foot – fig. 211
For making rolled hems with the zigzag stitch. Especially useful for fine handkerchiefs.

Braiding Foot – fig. 212
For sewing on braids and cords.

Not illustrated:

Hemmer Feet 2, 4 or 6 mm – 206

Quilting Foot with guide – 204

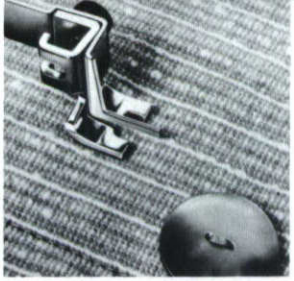
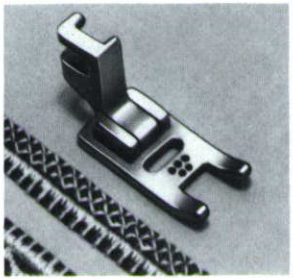
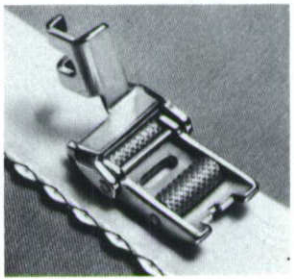
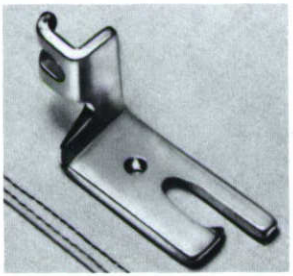
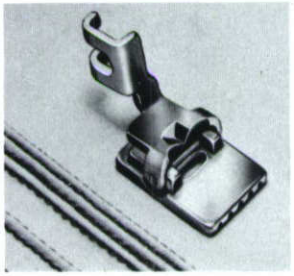
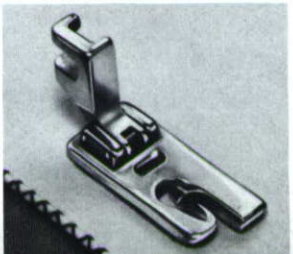
Gathering Foot – 209

Buttonhole Length Guide – 232
For checking the length of buttonholes and for sewing them at the right distance from the edge of a garment.

Embroidery Hoops 60 mm and 138 mm – 240

Elna Sewing Stencil – 244
For drawing and modifying patterns, guide marks, practical and decorative designs.

Fagoting Plate – 248

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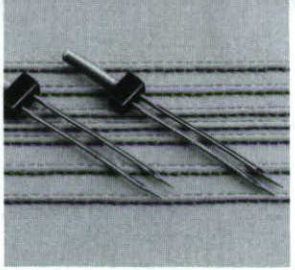
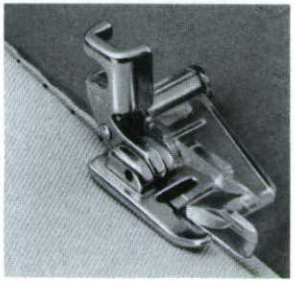


Eyelet Plates 2 and 4 mm (1/16'' and 1/8'') and Awl – fig. 213
Make it possible to embroider eyelets with a diameter of 2 and 4 mm (1/16'' and 1/8''). The awl is used for piercing the material to make the holes.

2 or 2,7 mm Twin Needle – fig. 216
For sewing piping, decorative designs, etc.

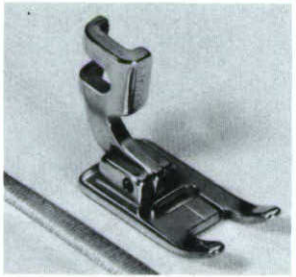
Blind Stitch Foot with Guide – fig. 203



Embroidery Foot – fig. 223
Metal foot for sewing various satin stitches, decorative stitches, etc.

Darning Plate with Round Hole – fig. 224
For particularly fine darning.

Fork for Rug-making and Fringes – fig. 229
Used for making rugs, the undersides of cushions or fringes on certain woollen garments.



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Not illustrated:

Teflon-coated Embroidery Foot – 223 T
For easy embroidering on plastic and leathers.

Needle Plate with a Round Hole – 225
For straight sewing on special fabrics.

Nickel-plated Sewing Foot – 228
This particularly strong foot is very suitable for sewing on a large scale (straight stitch, zigzag, overcasting, etc.).

Monogram Attachment – fig. 226
For embroidering perfect monograms on sheets, towels, table-cloths, napkins, etc.

No-snag Foot – fig. 230
Useful for sewing net curtains, shaggy fabrics, towelling, curly knitted fabrics, etc.

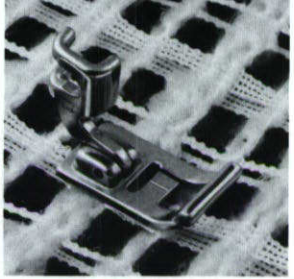
Foot for Sewing Loops and Tailor Tacks – fig. 236
Useful for embroidery or for marking the fabric with tailor tacks.

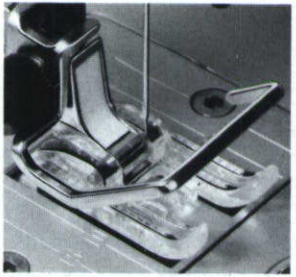
Finger Protection – fig. 237
Placed above the sewing foot or used when doing embroidery without a sewing foot.

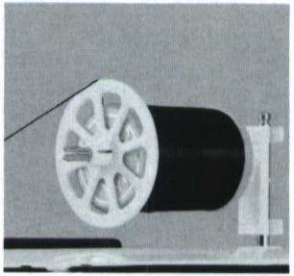
Horizontal spool pin – fig. 246
Useful for very slippery threads that have a tendency to unwind too easily.

Protection cover – fig. 249
To cover up the machine during sewing pauses, transportation, etc.

Gatherer for elastic – fig. 245
For gathering lingerie fabrics and fabrics of medium thickness.





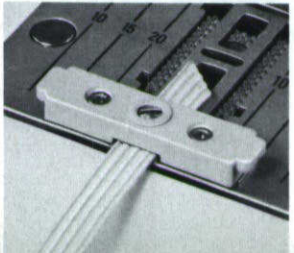


Not illustrated:

Box of 5 needles No. 80 and 75 "Stretch" – 233
Particularly suitable for sewing sheer and fairly fine stretch fabrics (jersey for underwear).

Box of 5 needles No. 90 "Stretch" – 234
Particularly suitable for sewing medium and heavy weight fabrics (jersey, knits, etc.).

Box of 5 needles No. 90 "Jeans" – 243
Particularly suitable for sewing fabrics used for jeans, such as denim.



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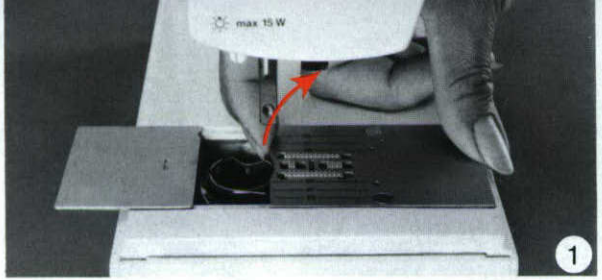

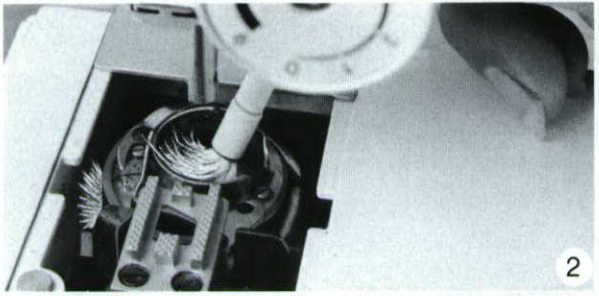

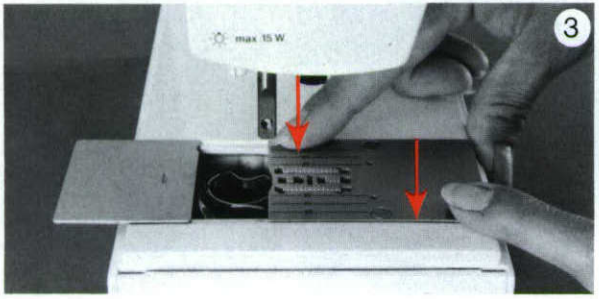

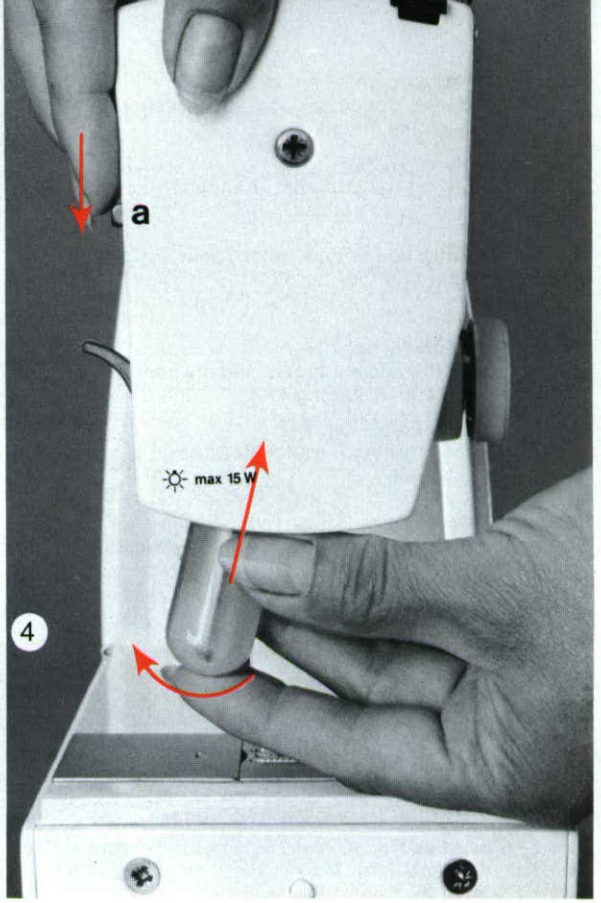

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Maintenance

Your Elna-tx will always serve you faithfully if it is cared for properly.

Disconnect the machine according to the "Safety" recommendations on page 7.

1 Remove the needle and the foot.
Slide the rotary hook cover to the rear and remove the bobbin.
Lift off the needle plate. Remove remains of thread and fibres by brushing the rotary hook and the feed dog with the cleaning brush.

2 Place the brush in the middle of the rotary hook and move it about so that the bristles protrude through the openings in the side of the hook.
Oil the rotary hook (see pages 12-13).

3 Replace the needle plate. Press down on it so that it clicks into place. Put the foot, needle and bobbin back into place. Close the rotary hook cover.

Sewing Light Bulb

Maximum input of the lamp 15 w. Remember this, should it have to be changed.

The input of the lamp is also shown on the switch plate of the machine and on the front cover (on the left of the latter).

4 To replace the bulb: first of all, disconnect your Elna from the mains. Press down on the lug (a). Bayonet socket: push in, turn and remove the bulb. Replace the bulb by following the same procedure in the reverse order. Note its sloping position.

To close your Elna-tx

- Remove the upper thread and place a piece of cloth under the sewing foot. Lower the thread guide into the accessory case.
- Turn the flywheel by hand **until the thread take-up lever is in its lowest position**. Put the foot control and mains lead into the box provided, which can be kept in your Elna. Push down the spool pin. Close the protection flaps.

To remedy minor disorders

consult the instruction manual on the pages indicated, if:

The upper thread breaks — **Pages**

- Needle not of the system 130/705 H (15×1), of poor quality, bent, not inserted correctly, not suitable for the kind of work 9-40
- Incorrect threading or threead of poor quality 16-17
- Lower thread not drawn up properly 18-19
- Size of thread not suitable for the kind of work 40
- Machine needs cleaning 46-47
- Upper tension too tight ..... 19 and 41

The lower thread breaks

- Thread not wound evenly on the bobbin or not drawn up correctly (does not cross the bobbin at the right angle) 12-13-14-15
- Lower tension too tight ..... 19 and 41

The machine skips stitches

- Sewing foot not suitable for the kind of work 22-35
- Machine not threaded correctly 16-19
- Needle not of the system 130/705 H (15×1), is the wrong way round, incorrectly inserted, not suitable for the kind of work 40
- Thread too coarse for the size of needle or not flexible enough 40
- Lower thread not drawn up correctly 18-19

The thread knots beneath the material

- The upper tension has not been threaded correctly. Repeat the threading operation.. 16-17

The material puckers

- Sewing foot not suitable for kind of work .. 22-35
- Thread too thick 40
- Stitch too long 23
- Upper and/or lower thread tensions too tight 41
- Lower thread not drawn up correctly 18-19

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The material is fed unevenly **Pages**

- Needle plate not fitted properly 46-47
- Sewing foot not lowered or not attached securely
- Sewing foot not suitable for the kind of work 22-35
- Stitch length not suitable for job
- Stitch length (for superautomatic stitches) not set at "S" red 29-31
- Feed dog needs cleaning 46-47

It is not possible to obtain the stitch desired

- Stitches in the green zone: stitch length dial should be set between ½ and 4.
- Stitches in the red zone: stitch length dial should be set at "S" red, in the notch (click stop).

The needle breaks

- Foot, needle plate and darning plate not fitted properly . . . . . 8, 34 and 46
- By pulling the material, the needle strikes the foot or the needle plate
- Needle too fine for the material and the thread 40
- Needle not of the system 130/705 H (15×1), of poor quality, bent, not inserted properly, not suitable for the kind of work . . . . . 9 and 40
- Upper tension too tight 41

The machine runs too slowly

- Tighten the flywheel coupling knob 12-13
- Disconnect and reconnect the foot control. 11
- Check that the slide of the speed controller is at the top 11
- Put a drop of oil in the rotary hook 12-13

The machine is noisy

- Rotary hook has not been oiled or is dirty . 12-13
- Needle is blunt

The motor runs but the machine does not **Pages**

- Tighten the flywheel coupling knob 12-13

The bobbin winder runs but the machine does not

- Tighten the flywheel coupling knob 12-13

The stitch selector cannot be turned

- Stitch width dial should be set at "0" 7

The front protection flap cannot be closed

- Thread take-up lever should be at its lowest position 47

The protection flaps cannot be put back into place

- Put them back according to the red marks. 4-5

The left protection flap cannot be put back into place

- Not fitted properly, the red dot should be on the outside 4-5

The machine will not run

- Check power supply
- Switch on the safety switch 10-11
- Darning foot not fitted corrrectly 34-35
- **Remains of thread or lint in the rotary hook:**
  - Remove needle, bobbin and needle plate
  - Turn the flywheel slightly by hand, several times, *first backwards*, then forwards, until the thread tangle has been cut. Clean out the remains of thread 46-47
  - Oil the rotary hook and run the machine without thread for a few seconds 13

The buttonhole is not sewn correctly

- Wrong foot and stitch length too short 32-33

A-10.86 – **Anglais** – N° 103 382-1

Tavaro S.A., Genève – Suisse